Administerative capitals

Percentage of people in need against people affected

< 25%
25 - 50%
50 - 75%
> 75%

People in need

Funded

Unmet requirement

# SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE
7.2M

# CHILDREN WITH SAM
515,000

# TOTAL PEOPLE DISPLACED
2.3M

# REFUGEES
203,000

Sources: Financial Tracking System (FTS), 2017 Country HRPs

*The information and data in this document apply to affected areas targeted by the revised Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs) in Cameroon (Far North), Chad (Lac), Niger (Diffa) and Nigeria (Adamawa, Borno, Yobe).

All requirements and funding data are as of 18 September 2017 for projects in the four countries' HRPs. © OCHA September 2017
CURBING THE TREND IN THE LAKE CHAD BASIN CRISIS

The Lake Chad Basin is grappling with a complex humanitarian emergency where 10.9 million people are in urgent need of assistance in north-eastern Nigeria, Cameroon’s Far North, western Chad and south-east Niger. The eight-year-long Boko Haram insurgency has pushed vast areas surrounding Lake Chad, the region’s most important source of freshwater and livelihoods, towards the brink of disaster. Some 2.3 million people are uprooted from their homes, 7.2 million severely food insecure, and malnutrition rates are far beyond emergency thresholds. Millions of people have limited or no access to basic services such as water, healthcare or education.

Military operations have restored relative security in the main towns and axes across the four countries, many of which were previously out of reach for humanitarian actors. However, the level of insecurity remains high, including in potential return areas. Protection concerns highlighted by the Governments of Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad and Niger in the Abuja Action Statement of June 2016 remain an ongoing challenge and require increased attention, especially for the most vulnerable groups, including women and children.

Humanitarian aid has been significantly scaled up, reaching more people with more support. But more is needed and gains are still highly fragile. A strong, continued response bringing life-saving support to the most vulnerable, including in the most remote and difficult-to-reach areas, remains the priority. To address the most urgent needs until the end of 2017, UN agencies and NGOs require $661M across the four countries.

Continued violence and displacements

Boko Haram attacks and military counter-offensives have displaced 2.3 million people, and many have had to flee several times. The majority of the displaced are sheltered by communities who themselves count among the world’s most vulnerable. The situation remains highly dynamic, with new displacements as well as return movements. However, in recent months, the Lake Chad Basin has witnessed a new upsurge in violence. Suicide attacks have become more frequent in north-east Nigeria, and the number of children forcibly recruited to participate in the violence has quadrupled in 2017. Cameroon also recorded an increased number of incidents, with new areas becoming unreachable for humanitarian actors. In Niger, attacks near the Chadian border caused new cross-border displacements. And in Chad, a dozen villages were attacked in recent months, limiting access and jeopardizing the protection of civilians.

Food and nutrition emergency

Food insecurity rapidly deteriorated in 2016, with risk of famine threatening the most affected communities. Over the last twelve months, UN and partner NGOs have massively ramped up assistance and, paired with governmental interventions, avoided a catastrophe. But communities remain highly fragile: 7.2 million people require life-saving food assistance, including 5.2 million in north-east Nigeria alone. Throughout the region, more than half a million children are severely acutely malnourished.

Grave protection concerns

 Civilians are bearing the brunt of the conflict. Persistent violence and displacement continue to cause serious protection risks and rights violations, stretching already weak health and education systems. Women and girls have been kidnapped and subjected to physical and psychological abuse, forced marriage, sexual slavery or forced labour. Boko Haram is targeting IDP and refugee hosting areas, and health facilities and schools. Safe spaces for women and children, access to essential services and psychological support must be central to the humanitarian response.

Paving the way for reconstruction

While the humanitarian priorities focus on life-saving assistance, humanitarian actors also call for concerted engagement of political, development and security actors to help stabilize the region, prevent the emergency from sliding into a protracted crisis, and create conditions for people to survive and prosper.

KEY MOMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Boko Haram gunmen kidnap 276 school girls from Chibok in Borno State</th>
<th>Over a million people are displaced in four countries</th>
<th>Boko Haram expands raids into Cameroon, Chad and Niger</th>
<th>The conflict has displaced 2.4M people internally or across borders, a threefold increase in less than two years</th>
<th>More than 7M people are facing hunger of whom 5.1M in Nigeria alone</th>
<th>The number of children forcibly used as suicide bombers is four times higher than for the entire year of 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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CAMEROON
THE FAR NORTH
Boko Haram’s cross-border raids, suicide bombings and heightened insecurity have caused massive displacement and amplified the vulnerability of the local population in the Far North region. Food insecurity and malnutrition continue to be of high concern in the arid Sahel region regularly affected by drought, food shortages and epidemics. Water and sanitation services are the weakest in the country, with only 40 per cent of the population having access to clean drinking water. Ongoing attacks, military operations and insecurity are severely limiting access to basic services such as education and health. The armed conflict and resulting displacements are fueling sexual and gender-based violence as well as inter-community tensions around scarce resources. An equitable response to the humanitarian needs of the local community, refugees and the internally displaced is essential to shore up peaceful coexistence.

The number of IDPs has risen by 23 per cent in 2017 reaching around 236,000 at the end of the year. This has resulted in a sharp increase of needs for both IDPs and host communities, who were already vulnerable before the crisis. In addition, around 90,000 Nigerian refugees have sought refuge in Cameroon, some 58,000 living in Minawao camp. Precarious conditions in the camp, reduction of food rations and refugees being swayed to believe that conditions are back to normal in their areas of origin, contributed to the spontaneous return of almost 13,000 refugees between April and June 2017. However, many have since returned having realized the conditions are not conducive for the return of their families in safety and dignity. A mass information campaign has been launched to inform refugees about the prevailing insecurity in their areas of origin.

Around 1.5 million people in the Far North region are food insecure, with 180,000 at emergency level. Almost half of all children affected by acute malnutrition in Cameroon live in the Far North.

Severe acute malnutrition rates have reached the emergency threshold in the Logone and Chari Department. Rampant insecurity and the ongoing violence have left women, girls, boys and men at a greater risk of separation, forced recruitment, arbitrary detention, indoctrination and sexual and economic exploitation. Many civilians who managed to flee attacks suffer deep trauma. In a context of violence and suspicion, humanitarians are facing significant challenges in accessing and protecting vulnerable people. Since January 2017, some 4,300 Nigerian refugees who had settled out of camp were forcibly returned to the Nigerian border, against international norms for the protection of asylum seekers and refugees.

Access to basic services in the conflict-affected areas has been severely diminished. Health centres, whose access and quality of services were already limited, are overwhelmed. Some 124 schools have closed down due to the insecurity, leaving thousands of girls and boys without education.

To consult and contribute to the 2017 Cameroon Humanitarian Needs Overview & Response Plan visit: www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/cameroon
In the last quarter of 2017, humanitarian partners will focus on delivering emergency assistance to save lives and provide livelihood support to the most vulnerable populations. With insecurity and attacks still prevalent and hampering humanitarian access in the Far North region, aid organizations will constantly monitor the situation to tailor the response accordingly, including through cash transfers depending on the prevailing context and feasibility. Based on the assessed needs, humanitarians will deploy where their action is most urgently required, notably in the Mayo-Sava and Logone-et-Chari departments. With thousands of children and women exposed to protection risks, civilian protection will remain a priority.

Humanitarian partners will support the Government in finding durable solutions for people displaced by the conflict. In the framework of the Tripartite Commission, they will work with the Governments of Nigeria and Cameroon to guarantee that repatriation of refugees takes place voluntarily, in safety and dignity. Humanitarian partners will also support Cameroon in finding durable solutions for people internally displaced by the conflict, including voluntary returns to their areas of origin and local integration with host communities.

In line with the commitments taken at last year’s World Humanitarian Summit, the humanitarian community will further strengthen cooperation with development actors and the Government, such as in the Government’s Recovery and Peace Consolidation process, supported by the World Bank, the European Union, and the United Nations.

**EARLY RECOVERY**
- Provide economic recovery assistance for 3,700 IDPs and host population.
- Reinforce awareness and capacity of prevention and management of crisis/conflict and extreme violence.

**EDUCATION**
- Ensure access to emergency education for more than 20,000 children (IDPs, refugees and hosts).
- Train 400 teachers and staff in psychosocial support and education in emergency situations.
- Provide teaching and learning materials to 400 teachers and 20,000 children (IDPs, refugees and hosts).
- Implement an Emergency School Feeding programme for 20,000 children.

**EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NFI**
- Distribute 20,000 emergency shelter kits to 125,000 IDPs and hosts and help build 1,000 family shelters.
- Distribute sleeping mats, blankets, mosquito nets and sanitary napkins to 22,000 IDP families.
- Build 2,000 emergency shelters and distribute 4,500 emergency shelter kits to refugee households.

**FOOD SECURITY**
- Provide unconditional food assistance, in kind or cash, to 322,000 refugees, IDPs, returnees and host population, including 9,000 beneficiaries of multi-use cash transfers.
- Support livelihood rehabilitation and provide conditional and unconditional food assistance to 43,000 people from the local communities during the lean season.
- Collect and disseminate quality information on food security and vulnerability through relevant food security and market assessments.
- Ensure agricultural support to vulnerable people including IDPs, returnees and host population to improve food access.

**HEALTH**
- Ensure therapeutic care for injured and traumatized persons, and access to basic health services for 600,000 vulnerable people by supporting 85 health facilities with additional staff, 50 IEHK kits and by providing comprehensive immunization for 97,000 children under 5 and 20,000 pregnant women.
- Procure essential commodities for safe delivery and distribute 3,000 dignity kits for 20,000 pregnant women.

**NUTRITION**
- Continue to strengthen early detection activities and therapeutic care for 15,000 children under 5 suffering from severe acute malnutrition.
- Accelerate programmes aimed at improving Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices, targeting about 25,000 mothers and caregivers.
- Continue and scale up blanket supplementary feeding programmes for 100,000 vulnerable children aged 6 to 23 months.

**PROTECTION**
- Strengthen prevention mechanisms as well as response to protection incidents, including SGBV and child protection via robust protection monitoring, referral and follow-up.
- Strengthen access to legal assistance through capacity building in the competent authorities.
- Facilitate administrative processes for people seeking to obtain or replace identity or civil status documents and strengthen human and material capacities of the civil registration system in areas affected by the conflict.
- Develop mechanisms for social, community and school reintegration to address the issue of former Boko Haram hostages who have returned from Nigeria, mostly women and children.

**WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION (WASH)**
- Improve access to safe drinking water sources for 125,000 people, including IDPs, by means of constructing/rehabilitating 404 boreholes.
- Provide access to basic sanitation and hygiene services for people living without shelter, in temporary shelters, and with the host communities in 341 villages.
- Promote good hygiene awareness and distribute kits to 150,000 IDPs, refugees and host communities.

**MULTI-SECTOR REFUGEE RESPONSE**
- Ensure access to asylum for Nigerian nationals and advocate the respect of international protection norms such as non-refoulement.
- Monitor that international norms are respected in implementing the tripartite agreement to ensure voluntary repatriation in safety and dignity.
- Improve self-reliance and autonomy by providing tools and/or farming inputs/livestock/fishery to around 9,000 people.
- Maintain multi-sector assistance and protection for all refugees in Minawao and reinforce assistance to villages hosting refugees in accordance with applicable international standards.

### FUNDING REQUIREMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ORIGINAL REQUIREMENT (IN US$)</th>
<th>REVISED REQUIREMENT* (IN US$)</th>
<th>TAGGED FOR REFUGEE RESPONSE (IN US$)</th>
<th>% FUNDED**</th>
<th>UNMET REQUIREMENT (IN US$)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COORDINATION</td>
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<td>3,612,426</td>
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<td>33,384,663</td>
<td>33,384,663</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>30,252,977</td>
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<td>WATER AND SANITATION</td>
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<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>191,437,412</strong></td>
<td><strong>140,353,554</strong></td>
<td><strong>59,848,242</strong></td>
<td><strong>42%</strong></td>
<td><strong>81,660,518</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Revised as of 15 September 2017, revision may not yet be fully reflected on the Financial Tracking System (FTS).

** Funding recorded on the Financial Tracking System (FTS) as of 18 September 2017. The reporting of Lake Chad Basin response-related portions may be delayed for some funding received for country-wide projects.
The Lac region continues to be affected by the Lake Chad Basin crisis. Since March 2017, military operations have resumed and villages at the border with Niger and Nigeria have seen an upsurge in violent attacks, leading to multiple protection incidents and forcing humanitarian organizations to temporarily suspend operations in certain areas. Some 127,000 people (refugees, internally displaced persons and Chadians who returned from Niger) are currently displaced. Displacements due to insecurity are increasing in the Lake’s northern basin whereas some return movements have been recorded in the southern basin in recent months. These movements are weakening displaced populations and already vulnerable host communities, in a context of weak local development and low access to basic services. Hence, only 10 doctors are serving across the entire Lac Region.

Despite the ongoing multisector assistance, displaced persons are living in difficult conditions in unsafe shelters, exposed to increased risks facing bad weather and disease. They have little or no access to essential basic services (clean water, education, health and nutrition), thus exerting increased pressure on the few existing structures in the vicinity, which could be a source of tension between host and displaced communities. Children who are associated with an armed group, unaccompanied or separated from their families, are particularly vulnerable, as are displaced women and girls, who account for more than 80 per cent of victims of gender-based violence reported so far in 2017. Incidents related to the protection of civilians, one third of which involve men in uniform, have increased worryingly since April 2017.

Livelihoods continue to be affected by the closure of the border with Nigeria, state of emergency measures, and the resulting restrictions on movement. Displaced persons have had to abandon their fields, livestock and fishing activities, while host communities now have to share their meager resources. During the lean season, from June to August 2017, 335,000 people were estimated to be food insecure, of whom 123,000 were severely food insecure. This situation is likely to worsen if assistance is not provided to strengthen household livelihoods and support agriculture, livestock raising and fishing activities. In addition, the overall acute malnutrition rate in the Lac Region has reached 12.2% and severe acute malnutrition is above the 2% emergency threshold.

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The humanitarian response strategy seeks first and foremost to save lives and alleviate suffering by ensuring an adequate and timely response to the most urgent needs of vulnerable people, whether displaced populations or host communities. Given initial movements of return witnessed in the Lake southern basin, it is necessary to foster the implementation of durable solutions: voluntary returns and/or integration of displaced persons into the local fabric. This requires minimum conditions of security guaranteeing the protection of civilians and basic conditions to ensure a dignified life. Thus, the differentiated situations require the humanitarian response to be consolidated in the areas where displacements are increasing or where humanitarian standards have not been reached; whereas, rebuilding livelihoods through a conditional support to agricultural production, livestock and fishing activities can become a key priority in other areas. The diversity of these situations requires improved understanding of the needs and intentions of the populations, as well as in-depth analysis of population movement trends.

Humanitarian needs in the Lac region stem mainly from structural factors (poverty, low development, environmental degradation exacerbated by climate change, insecurity in neighboring countries) that require an integrated humanitarian-development-peacebuilding approach. As a complement to the humanitarian response, the Government and development partners have a key role to play. They can support livelihoods and local development and improve access to basic services (health, nutrition, education, clean water) by consolidating existing local structures and strengthening local institutional and community capacity. Education and sanitation services cannot be supported in a sustainable manner with short term funding and need commitment on the longer term.
WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION (WASH)
To ensure integrated access to drinking water, promotion of hygiene and basic sanitation services in order to improve the living conditions of people affected by displacement, it is necessary to:
- Increase access to drinking water for 30,000 people (water points and water treatment) according to Sphere standards.
- Promote good hygiene practices (latrines and waste management) and access to adequate sanitation services for 70,000 people in order to reduce risk of disease.

MULTI-SECTOR REFUGEE RESPONSE
To ensure the continuity of international protection for refugees and ensure access to essential services in accordance with international standards, it is necessary to:
- Protect 8,200 refugees from all forms of abuse, exploitation and violence.
- Improve access to education for 400 refugee children through the rehabilitation of 21 classrooms destroyed by strong winds and increase school attendance for 2,113 children enrolled for the 2017 - 2018 school year.
- Increase the self-reliance of 350 refugee households through support to agriculture or fishing activities of 1,750 people from 30 farm groups and 5 fishing communities.

FUNDING REQUIREMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORIGINAL REQUIREMENT (IN US$)</th>
<th>REVISED REQUIREMENT* (IN US$)</th>
<th>TAGGED FOR REFUGEE RESPONSE (IN US$)</th>
<th>% FUNDED**</th>
<th>UNMET REQUIREMENT (IN US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EDUCATION</td>
<td>6,641,907</td>
<td>7,991,907</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>5,277,510</td>
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<tr>
<td>EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NFI</td>
<td>2,596,800</td>
<td>6,945,586</td>
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<td>6,945,586</td>
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<td>FOOD SECURITY</td>
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<td>49,034,862</td>
<td>44%</td>
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<tr>
<td>HEALTH</td>
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<td>12,556,426</td>
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<td>MULTI-SECTOR FOR REFUGEES</td>
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<td>11,777,881</td>
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<td>11,777,881</td>
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<tr>
<td>NUTRITION</td>
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<td>25,301,122</td>
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<td>20,162,642</td>
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<td>PROTECTION</td>
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<td>15,957,969</td>
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<td>11,765,490</td>
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<tr>
<td>WATER AND SANITATION</td>
<td>3,881,207</td>
<td>4,381,207</td>
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<td>1,917,601</td>
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<tr>
<td>GRAND TOTAL</td>
<td>121,261,684</td>
<td>133,946,960</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>94,707,113</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Chad’s HRP revision, each sector further identified key priorities for the last three months of the year. Out of the unmet requirements for 2017 amounting to 95 million, 43 million are urgently needed to respond to the most critical needs.

* Revised as of 15 September 2017, may not yet be fully reflected on the Financial Tracking System (FTS).

** Funding recorded on the Financial Tracking System (FTS) as of 18 September 2017. The reporting of Lake Chad Basin response-related portions may be delayed for funding received against country wide projects.

345K people in need of humanitarian assistance
233K people targeted for assistance by the response plan
95M required by NGOs and UN agencies from Sep. to Dec. 2017
NIGER
THE SOUTH-EAST
Niger’s south-east is facing an unprecedented security crisis and humanitarian emergency since the first wave of Boko Haram attacks in 2015. Despite relative stability brought about by military operations, Boko Haram remains a serious threat. Suicide attacks have hit several IDP sites in recent months, and new preventive population movements occurred in areas near the Chadian border. Almost 250,000 people (IDPs, refugees and returnees) remain displaced, most of them staying with host families.

In Diffa, one of the world’s poorest regions, communities have long been grappling with food insecurity, malnutrition, cyclic droughts and floods. Two years of insecurity and recurrent attacks have uprooted hundreds of thousands of civilians, often forced to flee multiple times, and overstretched already limited basic services and resources. Despite some timid returns in 2017, including of around 12,000 refugees to Damasak in Nigeria, 248,000 people continue to live in makeshift shelters, in camps or with the local community. The conflict has claimed lives and traumatized survivors, many among whom have suffered sexual and gender based violence and other rights violations. Lack of identification documents for most of the displaced people exposes them to the risk of statelessness and lack of legal assistance, among other threats. Persons detained under suspicion of being associated with Boko Haram, including children and displaced persons, require equitable access to justice.

Food insecurity has further worsened over the last months, and more than 400,000 people are now in need of assistance. Education, health services, water and other essential services have been disrupted by insecurity and recurrent attacks. Lack of schooling for children and adolescents increases the likelihood of recruitment by armed groups. The few functional institutions are operating with reduced staff and are overwhelmed.

Coordinated emergency assistance aims to reach 75 per cent of the total of the people in need. Strengthened protection mechanisms will target 160,000 people, more than half of them children, with assistance, conflict prevention and response to violence against children, including former Boko Haram members and victims. Food security assistance will aim to reach 308,000 people to protect livelihoods and strengthen their capacity to resist to shocks.

To consult and contribute to the 2017 Niger Humanitarian Needs Overview & Response Plan visit: www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/niger
RESPONSE STRATEGY

The humanitarian response aims to support national authorities to deliver assistance to 308,000 crisis-affected people in Diffa. The response strategy is structured around three strategic objectives: providing life-saving assistance to populations in need, building the resilience of communities to withstand recurrent shocks and analysing risks and vulnerabilities in order to tackle emergency needs and prevent chronic crises.

Humanitarian partners will work closely with the Government and development actors to further strengthen the links and complementarity between emergency response and development programmes. Reinforced collaboration will ensure adequate and effective response to emergency needs as well as seek and implement measures aimed at mitigating the deeper causes of human suffering.

SECTORAL PRIORITIES

EDUCATION
- Ensure that approximately 53,000 students (25,024 girls) affected by the crisis can go back to school.
- Establish mechanisms to secure schools in volatile areas and particularly in the 30 schools identified as at risk.
- Improve the quality of education.

EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NFI
- Distribute basic household items to some 12,000 vulnerable households.
- Provide shelter in order to ensure their protection and dignity.
- Distribute cash and commodity vouchers for the purchase of basic household items.

FOOD SECURITY
- Provide in kind and cash assistance to 308,000 displaced people (IDPs, refugees, returnees) and members of the host communities struck by food insecurity.
- Support to the most vulnerable households through the distribution of agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and veterinary assistance for livestock production.
- Support the government to improve food security analysis and reinforce the food security monitoring and evaluation system.

HEALTH
- Increase access to health services through availing mobile clinics, free medical consultations and prepositioning of contingency medical supplies.
- Establish an early warning system to respond to potential disease outbreaks.
- Set up emergency response mechanisms to ensure response to sexual and gender based violence as well as sexually transmitted diseases and reinforce mental health services and psychological support to people affected by trauma.

NUTRITION
- Hold SMART surveys in Diffa (in remote areas and in the IDP sites).
- Carry out the last two rounds of SMC (seasonal malaria chemoprevention) coupled with the detection of malnutrition throughout the Diffa region (except Ngourti).
- Provide micronutrient supplements to children, pregnant women and adolescent girls.

PROTECTION
- Reinforce the national and community-based structures to prevent, respond to and monitor protection-related cases, with a special focus on child protection.
- Reinforce national and community-based structures to identify, monitor and support about 10,000 GBV survivors and other victims of violence, including children and persons with disabilities.
- Provide identification documents to displaced persons and support access to justice while reinforcing the protection monitoring system.

WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION (WASH)
- Reach the remaining targets and cover current shortfalls in sanitation, as well as maintain a relief capacity to assist new displaced populations and solve the WT in Kindjandi and Garana.
- Refocus, for the next three months, the response plan to the current hepatitis E epidemic. This reorientation will be based on an assessment of the response carried out between April and August and the evolution of the epidemic.
- Promote resilient approaches to sanitation and water points management through, inter alia, thorough quality control and the development of a clear and harmonized strategy to address the challenges of this emergency-recovery transition, including regarding water and agriculture.

For more information, please contact Bamouni Dieudonné, OCHA Head of Office: dieudonneb@un.org
## FUNDING REQUIREMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Original Requirement* (IN US$)</th>
<th>Revised Requirement** (IN US$)</th>
<th>% Funded***</th>
<th>Unmet Requirement (IN US$)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOOD SECURITY</td>
<td>60,382,367</td>
<td>62,804,755</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>35,538,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEALTH</td>
<td>9,000,243</td>
<td>9,000,243</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>6,034,963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUTRITION</td>
<td>7,472,866</td>
<td>7,472,866</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>5,630,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROTECTION</td>
<td>27,191,638</td>
<td>27,191,638</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>22,228,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WATER AND SANITIZATION</td>
<td>13,900,000</td>
<td>14,022,151</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>139,610,848</td>
<td>141,929,710</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>91,412,235</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* In Niger, 2017 projects on the Online Project System (OPS) were not tagged for refugee response.

** Revised as of August 2017.

*** Funding recorded on the Financial Tracking System (FTS) as of 18 September 2017. The reporting of Lake Chad Basin response-related portions may be delayed for funding received against country wide projects.
The prolonged Boko Haram-linked conflict has plunged north-east Nigeria, a region with a long history of poverty and underdevelopment, into deep devastation. Communities are facing one of the world’s biggest food and nutrition crises, widespread displacement and severe protection risks, and a lack of basic services. Over recent months, humanitarian organizations and the Government have massively ramped up assistance to prevent famine. Violent attacks however have not ceased, and insecurity and access remain a critical hindrance to aid delivery and restoring livelihoods in communities. In particular, women and children continue to suffer grave rights violations. The number of boys and girls forcibly used as suicide bombers by Boko Haram has steeply increased.

Over 8 million people across the three most affected states of north-east Nigeria, Borno, Adamawa and Yobe, require humanitarian assistance. Food insecurity remains a major concern with 5.2 million people in need of life-saving assistance. Thanks to timely support from donors, today nearly 2 million people are receiving in-kind or cash-based food assistance every month. These crucial achievements in averting looming famine need to be bolstered to pave the way to restoring livelihoods and reducing food insecurity risks over the next year.

More than 1.8 million people, most of whom children, remain displaced across 2,140 locations. Over 1 million IDPs and refugees have returned near their areas of origin and are trying to rebuild their lives with little support. Many are now closer to home but remain displaced, often in IDP sites, without adequate shelter and assistance, and where basic services are thinly stretched. Tens of thousands of others may come back soon.

The highly volatile and threatening environment poses even greater safety and protection risks to boys and girls. They are increasingly exposed to abduction or recruitment by armed groups, including being used in suicide attacks. Thousands of children lost contact with their families. Women and children are especially vulnerable to sexual violence, exploitation and severe mental distress. Given the persistent insecurity, communities will continue to host large numbers of IDPs in the coming year, and countless people will continue to live in displacement, lacking viable livelihood support and largely dependent on humanitarian support.

Over the coming months, humanitarian partners will focus on improving last-mile access to the most vulnerable despite the challenges posed by ongoing violence and the rainy season. Scaling up the response in certain sectors, such as Health, Education, WASH, CCCM/Shelter/NFI, Child Protection and Response and Recovery Planning, will be pivotal to stabilizing gains and kick-starting the transition out of the acute emergency phase in north-east Nigeria.
RESPONSE STRATEGY

The magnitude of the needs and wide variations in conditions on the ground require a multi-faceted approach to enable full-scale, life-saving assistance that is protection centred, principled, timely and effective. Humanitarian partners in coordination with the authorities are working to increase food, nutrition, health services, site management capacities, shelter, NFI, education, protection, proper water and sanitation and logistics through improved coordination and communication among all actors.

Protection of civilians is central to the response with a common overarching strategy and protection mainstreaming. Humanitarian partners promote Accountability to the Affected Population (AAP) by consistent communication and linking response efforts more closely with affected people’s priorities to help identify, understand and support their own protection measures.

To move from delivering aid to ending needs, partners will work towards the vision of one strong coordinated platform for the delivery of humanitarian and development assistance built around a resilience approach.

SECTORAL PRIORITIES

EARLY RECOVERY

- Provide mine risk education for IDPs, host communities and humanitarian workers.
- Assist the restoration of economic livelihoods through emergency cash-based interventions and temporary employment.
- Respond to environmental emergencies including the clearing of crisis-generated debris and solid waste.

EDUCATION

- Provide 1.6 million children aged 3 - 17 years with early childhood education, formal primary and non-formal basic literacy and vocational training.
- Train education personnel in psychosocial first aid and referral mechanisms, social-emotional well-being and essential life skills and community led Disaster Risk Reduction.
- Empower communities to contribute to protecting, restoring and supporting learning for conflict-affected children.

EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NFI

- Provide reinforced or temporary emergency shelters, repairs/rehabilitation and cash for shelter/NFI as well as non-food items to 1 million people, and ensure a rapid response in case of new displacement.
- Distribute non-food item kits, with replenishments made according to needs.
- Ensure continuous displacement tracking mechanisms, registration, strengthened camp management capacities to improve living conditions in key receiving areas.

FOOD SECURITY

- Deliver food assistance to 3 million host community members, 1.5 million IDPs and 600,000 returnees through in-kind assistance, cash transfers or commodity vouchers.
- Support household agriculture production and livelihoods through improved access to agro-based production inputs such as seeds, tools, fertilizer, irrigation, livestock health.
- Support evidence-based assessment, analysis and capacity building of national stakeholders to strengthen food security coordination and data.

HEALTH

- Provide assistance to 5.9 million people, including 1.7 million IDPs and 4.2 million people in host communities, through reproductive health, maternal and child health, GBV and management of malnutrition and noncommunicable diseases.
- Establish, expand and strengthen the communicable disease surveillance, outbreak prevention, control and response.
- Strengthen coordination and health system restoration to improve life-saving response for people in need.

NUTRITION

- Improve access to quality services for the management of acute malnutrition with a particular focus on strengthening the management of severe malnutrition cases with medical complications.
- Provide preventive nutrition assistance through scaling up the coverage of blanket supplementary feeding for children and pregnant and lactating women as well as infant feeding in emergencies.
- Scale up assistance to children at risk of acute malnutrition (391,000 under five children) and Lactating women (185,500) through micronutrient deficiency control.

PROTECTION

- Improve access to child protection services and psychosocial support for 900,000 boys and girls. Support the prevention of and response to grave child rights violations, as well as protection of children from violence, exploitation and abuse.

For more information, please contact Julien Harneis, OCHA Head of Office: harneis@un.org
• Increase access to well-coordinated, multi-sectoral services for one million women, girls, boys and men at risk of GBV, including responding to the immediate as well as reintegration needs of women and girls formerly associated with armed groups and children born of war.

• Improve physical security; freedom of movement and humanitarian access; access to targeted psychosocial support to persons; resolution of housing, land and property (HLP) concerns as prioritized protection needs.

• Support authorities and protection actors to continue to collaborate in providing training on basic security tips measures as well as protection principle, including gender equality, community reconciliation and social cohesion which are central to restoring rights, reducing violations and supporting solutions.

WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION (WASH)

• Maintain while improving quality, equitable and safe (from gender and protection perspectives) access to water supply infrastructures and services for the 1.4 million vulnerable people already reached, and provide the same to remaining 0.6 million yet to be covered, in temporary IDP sites and in host communities.

• Maintain while improving quality, equitable, safe sanitation facilities and services, as well as provide continuous hygiene replenishment items, including soaps and those for menstrual purpose, to the 0.6 million vulnerable people already reached, and provide the same to the remaining ones in temporary IDP sites and in host communities.

• Maintain while improving quality of hygiene promotion/education for the 1.2 million already engaged with and reach out to remaining vulnerable affected people living in temporary IDP sites and in host communities.

FUNDING REQUIREMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORIGINAL REQUIREMENT (IN US$)</th>
<th>REVISED REQUIREMENT (IN US$)</th>
<th>% FUNDED</th>
<th>UNMET REQUIREMENT (IN US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CAMP COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT</td>
<td>11,560,000</td>
<td>11,560,000</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
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<td>COORDINATION</td>
<td>31,193,662</td>
<td>31,193,662</td>
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<td>EARLY RECOVERY</td>
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<td>44,553,589</td>
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<td>EDUCATION</td>
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<td>56,339,244</td>
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<td>EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NFI</td>
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<td>EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS</td>
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<td>FOOD SECURITY</td>
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<td>LOGISTICS</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUTRITION</td>
<td>110,268,668</td>
<td>110,268,668</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROTECTION</td>
<td>88,274,151</td>
<td>88,274,151</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WATER AND SANITATION</td>
<td>49,736,246</td>
<td>49,736,246</td>
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</tr>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRAND TOTAL</td>
<td>1,054,431,494</td>
<td>1,054,431,494</td>
<td>63%</td>
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8.5M
people in need of humanitarian assistance

6.9M
people targeted for assistance by the response plan

394M
required by NGOs and UN agencies from Sep. to Dec. 2017
## UNMET REQUIREMENT BY SECTOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Cameroon</th>
<th>Chad</th>
<th>Niger</th>
<th>Nigeria</th>
<th>TOTAL LCB</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT</td>
<td>$11,560,000</td>
<td>$176,501</td>
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<td>$65,380,158</td>
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<td>COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</td>
<td>$1,600,858</td>
<td>$6,804,115</td>
<td>$7,478,774</td>
<td>$80,319,715</td>
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<td>EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOODS</td>
<td>$8,500,788</td>
<td>$36,446,812</td>
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<td>EDUCATION</td>
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<td></td>
<td>$2,090,277</td>
<td>$2,090,277</td>
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<td>MULTI-SECTOR FOR REFUGEES</td>
<td>$30,252,977</td>
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<td>WATER AND SANITATION</td>
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<td>$1,917,601</td>
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<td>$43,594,515</td>
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<td></td>
<td>$171,813,711</td>
<td>$171,813,711</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>81,660,518</strong></td>
<td><strong>94,707,113</strong></td>
<td><strong>91,412,235</strong></td>
<td><strong>393,654,911</strong></td>
<td><strong>661,434,777</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 2017 HUMANITARIAN REQUIREMENT

### 2017 REVISED HRP REQUIREMENT*
- **REvised REQUIREMENT:** $1.47B
- **FUNDED:** $809M (55%)  

### 2017 REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN
- **TOTAL:** $241.1M
- **FUNDED:** $88.9M (37%)

*All requirements and funding in this document are as per the revised country HRPs and funding received as of 18 September 2017, recorded on the real-time Financial Tracking Service (FTS) for contributions inside the country humanitarian response plans (HRPs).

**Requirements and funding are as per the Nigeria Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP), funding received as of 8 September 2017.**

For further information, see: [http://bit.ly/2gHOV33](http://bit.ly/2gHOV33)